

REPORT

OF

32231

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th July 1885.

CONTENTS:

Page.

Page.

The Central Asian policy of the Conservative Ministry	901	The Calcutta Court of Small Causes	918
Sir Peter Lumsden	ib.	The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities	ib.
The policy of Lord Salisbury	ib.	Roads at Sharisha in Diamond Harbour	ib.
Prospects of peace	ib.	Lord Salisbury's policy of defending India	919
The Conservative policy	ib.	The Civil Service question	ib.
England and France	ib.	Poisoning cattle	ib.
The English nation and Sir Peter Lumsden	902	Famine at Habedghar	ib.
Peace with Russia	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor	ib.
The Afghan policy of the Conservatives	903	The amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta	920
Corruption among the Amla at Chittagong	ib.	Lord Dufferin and the development of Lord Ripon's measures	921
The Hajiganj post office	ib.	Oppression by Anglo-Indians	922
The Excise Inspector of Chittagong	ib.	Imprisonment of ryots and the sale of their properties for debts	ib.
The abuse of official power	ib.	Reduction of postage on newspapers	ib.
The pay of the village Gurus, &c.	ib.	Merit not rewarded under British rule	ib.
Mr. Greaves, the District Judge of Chittagong	ib.	Scarcity of water and oppression by drunkards in Jagannathpore	923
The Postal Department	ib.	Clerks in the office of the Comptroller-General of the Post office	ib.
The condition of the Banka river	904	The contradiction of a charge against a Commissioner of the Rajpore Municipality	ib.
The Tuccavi advances	ib.	Appointments to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 400	ib.
Famine in Khargram	ib.	Overcrowding in the carriages of the Eastern Bengal State Railway	ib.
The Gangur River	ib.	The Arms Act	ib.
The agriculturists of Burdwan	905	Confidence in natives necessary	924
Imprisonment for debt	ib.	Lord Randolph Churchill's statement about the happiness of Indians	ib.
The Tuccavi Law	ib.	The Surabi's statement about the Lieutenant-Governor's opposition to the enrolment of natives as volunteers	ib.
Famine in Pundaria in Pubna	ib.	The grievances of Indians	ib.
Anglo-Indians and the conferring of privileges upon natives	ib.	Inspection of roads in the Ranaghat Municipality by the Chairman, and the distress in that place	ib.
The amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta	ib.	Want of a post office at Kanria in Furreedpore	ib.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Hext case	906	The post office of Culna	925
The junction of the Pagla Nadi with the Malamkhali	ib.	The expenditure on Public Works	ib.
Amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities	ib.	India and Ceylon and other Colonies	ib.
The Calcutta University	907	Oppression by Assam tea-planters	926
Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and railway travelling in India	ib.	Oppression of natives by Anglo-Indians in railways	ib.
The native press	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor and the Calcutta Municipality	ib.
A comparison between the French and the English	ib.	Selling of calves and good milk	927
The volunteering movement	ib.	Free latrines	ib.
Admission of some boys into the Berhampur College	908	An Assistant Municipal Health Officer	ib.
The proposed munsiffship examination	ib.	Filling up of bad tank in Calcutta	ib.
The Tikari estate	ib.	The deaths from starvation in Khargram	ib.
Baboo Beshenlal of Lucknow	ib.	Baboo Gosaindas Dutta	ib.
The Hext case	ib.	The Hext case	928
The causes of discontent	ib.	The Hext case	ib.
Cholera at Jajigram	909	Government and the famine	929
The roads of Madhabkati and Bansghata	ib.	Recurrence of famines	ib.
Mr. Badsha	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality	ib.
Rajah Pramatha Bhushan of Naldanga	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality	930
Confidence in Indians	ib.	The Burdwan Raj	ib.
Temporary Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality	ib.	Lord Randolph Churchill	ib.
Bad state of the roads in Sarisha	ib.	Government and oppression by Anglo-Indians	ib.
Reduction of expenditure	ib.	The Surabhi and the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks about the enrolment of natives as volunteers	ib.
Loss of India from her connection with England	910	An agitation for enrolment of natives as volunteers	931
Natives and the Civil Service	ib.	The provision about borrowing telegrams in the new Copyright Bill	ib.
The Lieutenant-Governor and enrolment of natives as volunteers	ib.	Lord Dufferin and the newspapers	ib.
Who is the enemy of India?	ib.	The provision about borrowing telegrams	ib.
The Kushtia case	ib.	Mismanagement in the Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway	ib.
Famine in Naopara	911	Floods in the Mahanadi and the Kathajodi	ib.
The munsiffship examination	ib.	The ferries in Cuttack	932
The volunteering movement	ib.	The Balasore Municipality	ib.
The octroi duties	ib.	Reduction of expenditure	ib.
Rajah Pramatha Bhushan Deb of Naldanga	ib.	Testimonials and addresses	ib.
The volunteering movement	912	Rules regarding admission into the Bengal Pilot Service	933
The benefits of the Tenancy Act	ib.		
Sir Rivers Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality	ib.		
Famine in Khargram	ib.		
Examination for appointments under the Calcutta Municipality	915		
Oppression practised by the English in Assam	916		
The volunteering movement	ib.		
Reduction of the postage of newspapers	917		
The new Copyright Bill	ib.		
The officiating Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality	918		
Return of the Lieutenant-Governor to Calcutta	ib.		
Famine in Beerbhoom	ib.		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	5th July 1885.
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	.....
5	"Kushadaha"	Calcutta	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	13th July 1885.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	10th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	11th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	625	9th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	7th ditto.
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	12th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	10th ditto.
15	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500	11th ditto.
16	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	8th ditto.
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
18	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
20	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	850	13th ditto.
21	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	
22	"Patáká"	Calcutta	.....	10th ditto.
23	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	10th ditto.
24	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	10th ditto.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	9th ditto.
26	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	8th ditto.
28	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	13th ditto.
29	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	11th ditto.
30	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
31	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	13th ditto.
32	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta	.....
33	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto	3,000	4th and 11th July 1885.
34	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	14th July 1885.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik"	Calcutta	.....	12th to 16th July 1885.
36	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	225	11th to 17th ditto.
37	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	11th to 18th ditto.
38	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	9th to 13th and 15th to 17th July 1885.
39	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	
40	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
41	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
42	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
44	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
45	"Sar Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	
46	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	
47	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	10th and 17th July 1885.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
50	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
51	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
52	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	10th and 15th to 18th July 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	"Taraka"	Calcutta	.....	July 1885.
54	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
55	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
56	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	4th July 1885.
57	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	116	30th June 1885.
58	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	205	2nd July 1885.
59	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	1st ditto.

POLITICAL.

The *Sahachar*, of the 8th July, referring to the declaration of Lord Salisbury that it will be necessary for the English Government to go beyond the Indian frontier for its defence, says that if this is really done, India will be placed in a dangerous situation. The writer does not know what India will have to suffer under the administration of the Conservative Ministry.

SAHACHAR,
July 8th, 1885.

2. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 9th July, says that the Czar having presented General Komaroff with a diamond-hilted sword, a proposal was made

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 9th, 1885.

in England also to present a sword to Sir Peter Lumsden as a mark of honour. But it has been abandoned, because it was feared that this might be laughed at. Considering that the thought of the political shrewdness displayed by Sir Peter Lumsden in his conduct towards the Turkomans, and of the unexampled courage shown by him by the flight of himself and his followers to the Persian frontier through fear of Russia must be always present in his mind, with what face could he accept the present of a sword? Government, however, did not entirely give up the idea of honouring Sir Peter. It has conferred upon him what must be considered an empty title. Even this will occasion laughter among people of other countries.

3. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 10th July, says that Lord Salisbury will follow the policy of Mr. Gladstone as regards the Afghan Boundary question.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 10th, 1885.

But the writer does not understand what His Lordship means by declaring that the Indian frontier is to be strengthened and extended. The proposal of the extension of the frontier was likely to rouse hopes in the minds of the Conservatives, and so Lord Salisbury made it. But he knows fully well that it can never be carried into effect, and that it will have to be ultimately abandoned.

4. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 10th July, learns from the *Times* newspaper that peace with Russia has not yet been concluded. Even if peace be concluded, it will be of no use, for no faith can be placed in the professions of Russia. India can only be defended with the sword and by the loyalty of Indians. Government should enlist natives as volunteers. If there be a large number of volunteers, the regular troops can all be marched to the frontier. Government has received unmistakeable proofs of the loyalty of the people. It should no longer refuse them the privilege of enrolment.

ARYA DARPAN,
July 10th, 1885.

5. The *Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 10th July, says that if the Conservatives want to strengthen the position of England beyond India by occupying Kandahar, India will be in great danger. The people of India should from this time protest against such a step.

*SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,*
July 10th, 1885.

6. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 13th July, says that the hostility towards Burmah entertained by English residents in that country has begun to be shared by Anglo-Indians. Their hostility towards Burmah has become mixed up with their hostility towards the French. If the Government of India or the Home Government fans this flame of animosity, disastrous results may follow. The existing strained relations between England and France are undesirable. If a war breaks out with France, England will have to suffer much trouble. There is Russia on one side and France on the other. Both are great powers. In military strength France is not inferior to Russia, while in wealth she is superior to it. Anglo-Indians conclude from France's desisting to prosecute the war with China that her power has decreased. But France has desisted from prosecuting the war

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 13th, 1885.

with China because she has attained her object. France has become indignant owing to the English policy in Egypt. She is trying to re-establish her former influence in that country. If the English again oppose France in the Eastern Peninsula, her patience will be exhausted.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1885.

7. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th July, makes the following observations in reference to the honours that are being lavished in England upon Sir Peter Lumsden:—General Lumsden went to settle the question of boundaries with Russia, but unfortunately he was not able to manage the work satisfactorily; nay, on the contrary, he was instrumental in bringing about the fighting at Panjdeh. In this fighting the Afghans were defeated; British ascendancy in Afghanistan was destroyed; the Afghans harassed the British officials, and were even said to have insulted them. Russia became as much a gainer by the fighting as England became a loser. So that the work done in Afghanistan by General Lumsden has not increased the glory or ascendancy of England, but has, on the contrary, led to the victory of the enemy. England has not in the least benefited by the work done by General Lumsden, but has rather been disgraced in consequence of it. Why does the English nation then honour him? The question naturally suggests this reply, namely, that the object of showing such high honour to General Lumsden is simply to spite Russia, which has presented Komaroff with a costly sword in recognition of his victory at Panjdeh. If this were the true explanation, the conclusion would be that the British Government rewards those who injure it. But this cannot be the case. There may be another reply to the question, namely, that by honouring General Lumsden, the English nation is passing a condemnation upon the Liberal Ministry, which has expressed its displeasure at the conduct of that officer. But the Conservatives are not going to reverse the Russian policy of Mr. Gladstone, so this explanation also is not satisfactory. There may be another explanation, namely, that the honour now being shown to General Lumsden is due to the sympathy felt by the English people for the hardship and troubles suffered by that officer during his flight from Afghanistan. If this were the correct explanation, the enemies of England would at once exclaim that there had been a downfall of the English nation. Another explanation may be that by honouring General Lumsden the English nation means to slight Russia, which has been always hostile to England. The recent humiliation of England by Russia has extremely pained the English nation, which will not be gratified until it can defeat that power. But as the Liberals did not think it wise to enter upon a war with Russia, and as the Conservatives also are not willing to adopt a different policy, the English nation has now no other means of applying a healing balsam to their afflicted hearts than that of honouring General Lumsden. If this should really be the correct explanation of the treatment which is now being accorded to that officer, England will not become a gainer, but will rather be showing in some measure her weakness by this line of action.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

8. The same paper says that the recent statement of Lord Salisbury on the subject of the proposals of peace with Russia means that the British Government will send an army into Afghanistan and station it either in Herat or in Candahar; and that if Russia attempts to enter Afghanistan, she will have to fight with the British troops. It would thus appear that the Conservatives do not wish at heart to make a peace with Russia. There will again therefore be preparations for war, and Russia will probably think of entering Afghanistan now, when the task is comparatively easy, than hereafter, when it may be more difficult. It is also well known that the Conservative policy has always aimed at the stationing of British troops in Candahar. If the British

Peace with Russia.

army enters Afghanistan, the Amir will either have to lay down his sovereignty or to fight with the English. In either case he will have to seek the protection of Russia. The Conservatives are perhaps thinking of conciliating the Amir by the payment of large subsidies; but supposing that he is conciliated, how will Government conciliate the Afghans?

9. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th July, says that the policy of pushing forward the Indian frontier into Afghanistan which seems to be favoured by the new Ministry is very dangerous. The Conservatives will probably again bring about a war with Afghanistan by pursuing that policy. There is very little probability that the new Ministry will listen to the advice of any one.

SURABHI,
July 14th, 1885.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

10. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th July, hears that a local zemindar, named Baboo Nityananda Rai, has complained to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division of the corruption which prevails among the Amla of Chittagong, and the Commissioner has spoken to the Magistrate on the subject. The writer hopes that the Amla will be more cautious in taking bribes. He of course does not like that any one should lose the means of his livelihood, but at the same time he does not like that bribery should prevail. Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per month is not of course a quite sufficient income for a respectable family. But that is no reason why the Amla should suck the blood of other people. They should learn to live according to their means.

SANSODHINI,
July 5th, 1885.

11. The same paper says that the Hajiganj Post Office has been placed in an island, to the great disadvantage of the public. The writer thinks that letter boxes should be put up in every hât.

SANSODHINI.

12. The same paper is glad to learn that the exertions of Umesh Baboo, the Abkari Inspector of Chittagong, have become so far successful that 14 or 15 grog shops have been abolished without any loss of revenue to Government, for the price of liquor has been raised in the remaining shops.

SANSODHINI.

13. The same paper says that Government officers are public servants only in name. They are absolute monarchs within their respective jurisdictions. Officers from the Viceroy down to the common constable do just as they please.

SANSODHINI.

14. The same paper complains that village gurus and the teachers of circle schools are paid by means of money-orders, but unfortunately money-order fees are deducted from their small salaries. The writer therefore proposes that for the benefit of these men a system of service money orders should be introduced without charging them any fees.

SANSODHINI.

15. A correspondent of the same paper is sorry that Mr. Greaves, the District Judge of Chittagong, is going away on privilege leave for three months. Mr. Greaves is not only a very good, wise and intelligent Judge, but also a very warm and sympathising friend of the poor and the needy.

SANSODHINI.

16. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th July, says that the post offices have done incalculable benefit to the country.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1885.

A large number of traders and agriculturists have deposited money in the saving banks. There were 5,310 post offices in the beginning of the past year, and the number rose to 5,879 at the end of the same period. The usefulness of post offices is being felt by all class is of men. Post offices have been established even in large villages. The number of letter boxes has increased by 490,

and the number of postmen by 173. One of the principal causes of the improvement of the postal service is the extension of the postal lines of communications. Runners and boat lines increased by 1,670 miles, and railway lines increased by 730 miles. The writer thanks the authorities of the Postal Department with all his heart, and says that Messrs. Hogg, James and Douglas deserve the thanks of the people. They have done a great deal to improve the condition of the Postal Department.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1885.

17. The same paper says that the river Banka is in some places so full of jungle that boats cannot pass through it. The jungle remains submerged in

The condition of the Banka river.
water all through the year, and poisons it greatly. There are many large villages, the people of which drink the water of the Banka. Though the Damudar is close by, people burn their dead bodies on the banks of the Banka. The dead bodies are often thrown into the river. There are many other causes which poison the water of the Banka. It is greatly desirable that these principal causes should be removed. The jungle in and on the river should be cleared. Otherwise even the Eden canal will become a source of mischief to those people of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan who use its water. The writer hopes that the District Magistrate, who has seen the condition of the Banka with his own eyes, will get clear the jungle in the Banka cleared.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

18. The same paper says that many people applied for tuccavi advances to Mr. Coxhead. He has rejected many of these petitions, and has not passed

The tuccavi advances.
any orders on many. He asked some of the applicants why they wanted money. Their answers did not agree with their written statements, and so their petitions have been rejected, and it has been ordered that in future the names of the petition writers should appear in the petitions. In future it will be difficult to find men to write petitions. Government intends to give tuccavi advances to relieve the people. The advances will be given on good securities and at an interest. Under these circumstances, it is of course not well that these petitions should be rejected without a thorough enquiry. The Collector knows the condition of the people of his district. No one will apply to Government as long as he has money at home. About ten-sixteenths of the agriculturists in the affected tracts are in distress, and the Collector can know it on enquiry. If the applications for tuccavi advances are rejected, the lands of the district will not be cultivated at all, and many will die of starvation. The agriculturists are in great distress, and nothing has been done for them. If they do not get tuccavi advances, the whole blame will rest on the Collector and on Government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

19. The same paper says that the *Bangabási* has published the results of the enquiry made by Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerji at Khargram, and it has also

Famine in Khargram.
published the explanation submitted by the Magistrate of Murshedabad. The editor has read both these documents carefully. The strange arguments of the Magistrate have struck him dumb, and the letter of Baboo Krishna Chandra has moved him greatly. People are paying taxes for relieving famines, and yet men are dying of starvation. Government takes no notice of the distress, and if anybody tells the truth, it is displeased. The officers of Government wrongly abuse newspapers. The *Banoabási* has published all the secrets. The writer waits to see what the Government does.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

20. The same paper says that the water is flowing into the Gangur from the Eden canal. Last year this flow of water saved about 80 villages. This year, if the flow continues till *Kartik*, about 132 villages will be greatly benefited. The

The Gangur river.

river, however, has silted up in many places, and there are some breaches in the embankments. If the silts can be cleared and the embankment repaired, much benefit may be derived. Government should not remain indifferent to works of such great utility.

21. The same paper says that the agriculturists of Burdwan are in great distress. They have no stock of provision at home and no credit with their mahajans, no capital to open a trade, and no prospects of getting employment. If they cannot cultivate a few bighas of land in the rainy season, the future will become dark before them. They cannot plough the land without having something to eat at the same time. Government has not been able to realise the depth of misery into which they have fallen, otherwise it would not have delayed in giving tuccavi advances.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.
July 7th, 1885.

22. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 8th July, remarks that from the enquiries made by Government as to the law for the imprisonment of indigent debtors, which obtains in different countries of Europe, it appears to have come to the decision of abolishing the practice in this country. The editor is against the imprisonment of poor debtors, and thinks that no good purpose is served by the existing law on this point. There is no ground for the apprehension shared by some people that the abolition of the practice will lead to discontinuance of loan transactions altogether. What it will lead to is that people will be more careful in lending money.

HINDU RANJIKA,
July 8th, 1885.

23. The same paper says that Government has done well by passing the tuccavi law at a very opportune time. But it is a matter of great regret that though the people of Rajshahye are in need of tuccavi advances, they do not know any thing of the law. The editor hears that in the budget of the present year no provision has been made for tuccavi advances in Rajshahye. If this is true, the Collector has made a mistake. But according to the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, sanction to giving tuccavi advances can be obtained every year before October. The condition of Rajshahye is becoming worse every day. The Collector should obtain the required sanction in time.

HINDU RANJIKA.

24. A correspondent of the same paper says that famine has made its appearance in Pundaria, in Pubna. Famine-stricken people go in a body to those houses in which there are stores of grain. They demand a loan of grain at first. But on refusal they take it by force. They even plunder houses.

HINDU RANJIKA.

25. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th July, says that those who think that the 250 millions of Indians can be governed by the sword must be mad. But there are many such madmen among the Anglo-Indians and the Conservatives in England. Everybody knows what evil results were produced by Lord Lytton's endeavour to govern India by the sword. Had Lord Lytton's policy been pursued little longer, the way for the subversion of the British Government would have been prepared. Anglo-Indians have again raised the anti-native cry. They are finding fault with the system of self-government, are opposing the appointment of natives as officers in the army, and are trying to awake suspicions about the loyalty of natives. If these efforts of Anglo-Indians are successful, the English Government will be injured. Because the writer looks to the interests of the English Government, he warns it.

SAHACHAR,
July 8th, 1885.

26. The same paper supports the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal for the amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta. The part of the

SAHACHAR.

suburbs on this side of the Circular Canal should be amalgamated with Calcutta. That this has not been done so long is no reason that it should not be done now. But because the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet done any honest thing, because he has given proof of undue selfishness by proposing to include the Kidderpore Docks within Calcutta, because he wants to throw the responsibilities of the Government upon the Municipality, his opponents say that after the amalgamation the sufferings of the suburbs will remain the same as at present, and that only the Kidderpore Docks, Belvedere and the European quarter in the Suburbs will be benefited. They also say that the Lieutenant-Governor will avail himself of this opportunity to destroy municipal self-government by preparing a new Municipal Bill. Owing to these suspicions they say that it is better that the grievances of the Suburbs should remain unredressed, than that the Lieutenant-Governor should interfere in the matter. The arguments adduced by the speakers at a meeting held in Bhowanipore against the proposed amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta are mostly worthless. They cannot believe that the Lieutenant-Governor is actuated by good motives in this matter. The rate-payers of Calcutta too will object to that arrangement. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor should withdraw his proposal. But arrangements for the supply of filtered water in the Suburbs should be made. The elected Commissioners of the Suburban Municipality have justly said that they have just commenced to work and that one year's trial should be given to them. If after one year it is seen that they have managed municipal matters in a satisfactory manner, there will be no necessity for amalgamating the suburbs with Calcutta. When the Calcutta Municipality has not been able to sufficiently improve the condition of the northern division of Calcutta, it is not to be expected that it will be able to improve the condition of such places as Garpar. Under these circumstances the present arrangement should be allowed to continue for one year.

SAHACHAR,
July 8th, 1885.

27. The same paper quoting the following remarks of the Chief Commissioner on the Hext case,—“ Although the accused were acquitted, and Mr. Ward thinks rightly so, they have no reason whatever to complain that they were prosecuted. Their conduct subsequent to the accident fully justified the unfavourable inferences drawn against them, and which, as the result shows, very nearly led to their conviction”—asks, has the Chief Commissioner written in this apologetic tone owing to threats of prosecution against the Deputy Commissioner of Golaghat for insult? The writer earnestly says that oppressive Anglo-Indians will not be checked unless they are adequately punished.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
July 9th, 1885.

28. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 9th July, says that the Malamkhali river issued from the Pagla Nadi near Jayanpore. But the mouth of the river has been stopped by Government. Formerly there was a temporary bridge, but now a high embankment has been thrown across it. The writer glad to notice that the attention of the Deputy Magistrate of Gaibanda has been directed to this matter. He has sent a proposal to the District Magistrate to clear the mouth of the river. The Police Inspector came the other day to inspect the place.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 9th, 1885.

29. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 9th July, says that the rate-payers of the Suburban Municipality appear to be opposed to the proposal to amalgamate it with the Calcutta Municipality. They can indeed with justice complain of the action of Government in deciding upon an amalgamation without first

ascertaining the views of their Commissioners on the point, but their objection that the measure will not lead to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the suburbs is perfectly groundless. Instead of making such objections, they should rather endeavour to promote the scheme of amalgamation.

30. The same paper says that the attitude of indifference maintained by the authorities of the Calcutta University towards the loud complaints of

The Calcutta University.

the public in regard to the recent examinations only proves the necessity that has arisen for making complete changes in the administration of its affairs, and of entrusting them in the hands of those who are disposed to undertake the work in a spirit of real earnestness. The affairs of the University are now marked by great irregularity and a spirit of selfishness pervades the administration. There is evidence of the existence of favouritism, neglect and self-seeking. Until these evils are removed, the University will not be able to secure the confidence of thoughtful men.

31. Referring to the correspondence which recently passed between Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the railway authorities on the subject of unsatisfactory accommodation granted him

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and railway travelling in India.

on the occasion of a journey, the same paper says that there is frequently an invidious distinction made on Indian railways, and particularly on the Bengal railways, between European and native passengers. Instances are numerous in which native passengers have been obliged to travel in goods wagons, and yet have been refused deduction of fare, or, in the case of unwillingness to travel in that manner, permission to travel the next day with the same ticket.

32. The *Education Gazette*, of the 10th July, says that the remarks of the Viceroy on the native press are just, and that there can be no doubt that these papers are

The Native Press.

conducted with the object of doing good. Native papers may sometimes give currency to wrong information, and there are good grounds for their doing so. But they are never inspired with unworthy motives. If Government places them in a position to get correct information about public matters, they will not have to depend upon rumours and unauthenticated reports. Newspapers are new to India. If they receive encouragement from Government, their condition may be improved and Government may derive great benefit from them.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 10th 1885

33. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 10th July, says that action of the French shows that the French are an ancient and liberal-minded people, while the English shew by their

A comparison between the French and the English.

actions at every step that they have the characteristics of a *Novus Homo*. The French try to do good to their subjects. They do not make any distinction between the conquerors and the conquered. The English are extortionate and selfish, and never scruple to sacrifice the interests of their subjects to their own. One instance will suffice. The English are jealous of letting natives enter the civil and the military service. They even do not allow natives to become volunteers. But the French Government does not make any distinction between the white and the black in regards to civil appointments. It is equally liberal as regards the military service. An attempt is now being made to compel every subject of the French Government to enter the army. This shows that the French belong to an ancient race. The English can never be so liberal.

PRAJABANDHU,
July 10th, 1885.

34. The same paper publishes an article communicated to it, in which the writer says that he cannot understand why the English do not allow the natives to become volunteers. Have they forgotten the prowess of the natives

The volunteering movement.

PRAJABANDHU.

of India? Have they forgotten Ranjit Sing? The descendants of Bappa Rao are still to be found in Rajputana, and the name of Sivaji still resounds in the hills of the south. Why do the English hesitate to make natives volunteers? There is no doubt that natives deserve the privilege of enrolling themselves as volunteers. If the natives are made volunteers, the Empire will be all safe, and Russia will fly away from it.

PRATIKAR,
July 10th, 1885.

35. The *Pratikar*, of the 10th July, complains that those students who have not got promotion in the Missionary School at Berhampur have been refused admittance altogether in the Berhampur College. If Mr. Livingstone does not take this matter into his consideration, it will be brought to the notice of the educational authorities.

PRATIKAR.

36. The same paper is not sure whether the proposed munsiffship examination will do any good. But the writer is sure that the examination system will be better than the present system. The writer thinks that a certificate of competency from a District Judge should entitle a pleader of his court to Munsiffship.

PRATIKAR.

37. The same paper says that the Rani of Tikari has dismissed all her old servants. The Collector of the district has requested her to reinstate them. But the Rani says that they have been dismissed on the ground that they could not account for a discrepancy of nine lakhs of rupees and a half. If such is the case, it is not desirable that the old servants should be retained in her service.

PRATIKAR.

38. The same paper says that the Magistrate of Lucknow illegally sent Baboo Bishenlal, a pleader, to jail, and the poor man got no relief by appealing to the Judge. But the High Court has on his motion released him on a nominal fine of Re. 1. The public can now judge how justice is generally administered in British India. One who complains of these things is set down as a rebel.

PRATIKAR.

39. The same paper, in noticing that the Governor-General has expressed his sorrow at the cruel conduct of Mr. Hext, exclaims:—Oh, sorrow! hast thou any place in the heart of an Englishman?

PRATIKAR.

40. The same paper says that injustice is being done every day under the British Government in India, and no attempt is being made to remedy it. English officials are constantly creating discontent by various acts of oppression, and the Supreme Government do not take these matters into their consideration. Mr. Beadon, a living hell, practised oppressions in the jail, and Government punished him with transfer only. The Governor-General, though convinced that Messrs. Hext and Braggs were really guilty, remained content only with expressing his sorrow. The case of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who was refused admittance into a first class compartment of a railway carriage for which he had paid his fare, is also a case in point. The impression of Lord Randolph Churchill that, though outwardly quiet, India is seething with discontent, is not wrong. Government snatched away arms from the people and did not return them even after long supplication. The natives wanted to become volunteers, but that privilege was refused them. People are dying for want of food, and Government is spending large sums of money in preparations for war. There is no want of money when the Amir demands it. When things have come to this pass, how can people remain contented?

41. A correspondent of the same paper notices that cholera is raging at Jajigram and the adjacent villages in the districts of Birbhum and Murshed-

Cholera at Jajigram.

abad. The writer attributes the prevalence of cholera to the impurity of water. The ponds in these villages abound in water-plants. The muddy water of these ponds is a fruitful source of illness. The villages are full of jungle, which decomposes in the rainy season and produces various diseases. It is a matter of great regret that Government does not look to these things.

PRATIKAR,
July 10th, 1885.

42. Another correspondent of the same paper asks the Deputy Magistrate of Satkhira to enquire into the conduct of the contractor of the road works at Mádhakati and Bansghata. Rupees 50 were sanctioned for these works, but the contractor did not spend more than Rs. 20 or 25.

PRATIKAR.

43. The *Patáká*, of the 10th July, is sorry to hear several complaints against the conduct of Mr. Badshah, the Joint-Magistrate of Tangail. It is a matter of regret that though himself a native, Mr. Badshah is not careful to show respect to natives.

PATAKA,
July 10th, 1885.

44. The same paper says that Government has done well in conferring the title of Raja upon Kumar Pramatha Bhushan of Naldanga. The Raja has become a wise and bold social reformer at an early age.

PATAKA.

45. The same paper, referring to the statement made Mr. Slagg, M.P., to the effect that Indians have shewn so much loyalty that Government should trust them, says that many foolish Englishmen are unable to understand that the more natives are trusted and the greater the right of self-government possessed by them, the more safe British dominion in India will become.

PATAKA.

46. The same paper is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the nomination of Baboo Gopal Lal Mitter as Officiating Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

PATAKA.

47. The same paper says that the inhabitants of the Sharisa thanah in the Diamond Harbour sub-division has submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, complaining that though they pay a large sum of money as road-cess, they have not obtained good roads. The roads in the village are very wretched. They become exceedingly muddy during the rains. It is a matter of regret that the Sub-Road Cess Committee established in Diamond Harbour for repairing roads does not attend to the matter. Why is the road cess collected if the money is not spent upon the construction and repairs of roads? The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will listen to the prayer of the petitioners.

PATAKA.

48. The same paper says that if Government really intends to reduce expenditure, it should dismiss those English officers on large salaries, who have no work to do, and abolish their posts. It should also appoint to those posts—the maintenance of which is absolutely necessary—competent natives on small salaries instead of Englishmen on large salaries. A competent native can do a work for Rs. 100 for which an Englishman is paid Rs. 1,000. Though Government understands it, it cannot abandon its old practice. In order to effect reduction of expenditure Government dismisses constables and chowkidars. Had Government proceeded in the manner indicated above, its debts would not have amounted to-day to 187 crores.

PATAKA.

PATAKA,
July 10th, 1895.

49. The same paper says that extension of English trade in India has had the effect of draining away its money and impoverishing it. If the exports and imports of India from 1871 to 1878 are compared, it will be seen that the value of the articles imported falls short of that of the articles exported by 142 crores of rupees. This shews that India is suffering a loss of 142 crores by trade with England every eight years. This is due to the home charges. Owing to connection with England, articles worth 30 crores of rupees go yearly out of the country. While the fertility of India is not increasing, the draining away of its money is increasing. It is no wonder that there should be famines in India under these circumstances.

PATAKA.

50. The same paper says that the Statutory Civil Service is an inferior Civil Service. Government may keep it if it pleases. But why should the door of the superior Civil Service remain practically closed to natives?

PATAKA.

51. The same paper says that every Bengali will feel sorry and insulted at the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the subject of the enrolment of natives of this province as volunteers. The writer thinks that it is the duty of a ruler to look to the happiness of the people. But from the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct towards natives, he thinks that opinion must be wrong. The Lieutenant-Governor is thwarting natives in every matter. His conduct during the Ilbert Bill agitation is not to be forgotten. His opposition again to the enrolment of natives as volunteers has alarmed the writer. Sir Rivers Thompson has said that the inhabitants of East and South Bengal are not fit to be enrolled as volunteers. But the writer believes that the inhabitants of East and South Bengal, who are more advanced in education, enlightenment, enterprise and patriotism than the people of other Indian provinces, are most fit to be enrolled as volunteers. The treatment of its subject races by the English Government in this matter is far inferior to the treatment of their subject races by France and Russia. France is going to compel her subject races to serve in the army. Russia too has conferred upon her subject races in the Caucasian provinces the right of admission into the army. But the civilized English Government, though it has obtained signal proofs of loyalty from natives, is not prepared to confer upon them the right conferred by the French and Russian Governments upon their conquered subjects. How will natives believe, until they are enrolled as volunteers, that Government trusts them? Will not such conduct diminish the loyalty of natives?

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
July 11th, 1895.

52. The *Grāmavartā Prākāshikā*, of the 11th July, says that those low class Englishmen who disgrace the bench both in towns and in the mofussil, those that are disturbing the peace of the country on the pretext of preserving it, and those that are creating discontent in the country are the real enemies of India. He who is afraid of the Russian bear is mistaken. Russia is not so great an enemy to England as these Englishmen without any sense of responsibility. India was not conquered by the sword, but the rulers will not understand this. The natives have ever worshipped justice. But the present English administration is doing injustice on all hands. Not a month nor week passes without the news of some failures of justice. The higher authorities are not looking into the fact that the demoniac Englishmen are laying the axe at the root of the loyalty of the people.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

53. The same paper hears that the Mahomedan woman who complained of rape at Kushtea has been obliged to file a *rajinama* under pressure. The writer will publish the facts of the case that have reached him after seeing whether the Magistrate accepts the *rajinama*.

54. The same paper sent two correspondents to report on the condition of the people of Naopara and other afflicted places in Kushtea. The editor learns from

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
July 11th, 1885.

Famine in Naopara.

them that there are 350 families at Ranakhor, of which 20 are well off, 100 have been obliged to borrow, and the rest are in great distress. They applied to the Magistrate, who ordered the zemindar to help them, but no help has yet been received. There was a good crop last year, but the ryots could not keep anything for themselves after paying what they had borrowed from the mahajan. There have not been seasonable rains this year, and people have not been able to till their lands properly. The seeds that were sown have been destroyed by excess of rainfall. They have no hope of a crop, and hence their want. About one hundred men will be in great want unless they get relief. They may lose their lives. The writer draws the attention of the Magistrate of Kushtea to the condition of these men.

There are about 170 families in Ghoramara, about one hundred men were maintaining their families by working as day labourers. But they get no work now-a-days. They will be in great distress unless they get relief work.

People in Naoda Ghoramara are living on half meals. A good Mahomedan gentleman had a stock of paddy, but he has lent much of it.

There is no famine in these villages, but the distress is very great. Many families are getting meals after one or two days. The paddy in fields will take a long time in ripening. Unless relief is given to them the scarcity may develop into famine, and lives may be lost.

55. The same paper says that Government is closing all possible avenues of entering the public service. Pleaders could become Munsiffs without much difficulty. But a rule has been made that they shall have to pass an oral examination in civil law. The writer does not understand the necessity for this examination.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

The Munsiffship examination.

56. The *Sanjivani* of the 11th July, is afraid that the volunteering movement will come to nothing. Those who cannot stand on their own legs can never prosper. The writer asks his countrymen to set up a huge agitation on the subject if they at all want to ensure success.

SANJIVANI,
July 11th, 1885.

The volunteering movement.

It is rumoured that the beloved Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is trying his best that the people of Eastern and Southern Bengal may not become volunteers. These people have become an eyesore to His Honor, because they can set up huge agitations. His Honor will come to Calcutta this day. The writer hopes that the people of Southern Bengal will not go to welcome him. And he also hopes that the people of Eastern Bengal too will not trouble him with their presence when he goes to the Eastern districts on a river tour. His Honor is determined to do mischief to the people of Eastern Bengal, and these people should not disgrace their manhood by giving him grand receptions.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the octroi duties will not be paying. But the writer does not understand why they should not be so. If these duties can be levied with success in other parts of India, why will they not be paying in Calcutta?

SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper says that the title of Rajah has been conferred on Pramatha Bhushun Deb Rai of Naldanga. Pramatha Bhushun is a Rajah from his birth. Why then confer the title on him anew? Considering the sort of persons

Rajah Pramatha Bhushun Deb of Naldanga.

on whom the title is bestowed, the title has come to lose all value, consequently Rajah Pramatha Bhusan is not at all honoured by it. It sinks into insignificance when compared with the distinction which he is gaining by his good acts.

SANJIVANI,
July 11th, 1885.

59. The same paper says that the Viceroy says that the natives are loyal. The Lieutenant-Governor says that the natives are loyal. The mark of loyalty is stamped on the forehead of natives. But they are not allowed to become volunteers. Do the rulers really not trust the natives? If they do not trust the natives and only try to keep them quiet by saying that they are loyal they are hypocrites. They try to hide their feelings by hypocrisy. The Lieutenant-Governor has given his opinion against the enrolment of natives. General Wilson and Colonel Chesney are opposed to the measure. But they are all bred up in the atmosphere of Anglo-India. And it is no matter of surprise if they are opposed to native interests. But there is great hope that Lord Dufferin will do justice. If there be a war with Russia, the distrusting of natives will not be safe. Natives will return distrust for distrust. Still the people have faith in Government. The writer entreats Lord Dufferin to act in such a way that natives may consider the Government as their father. By granting the right of enrolment he should let the people know that Government trusts the natives.

The volunteering movement.

SANJIVANI.

60. The same paper says that the Tenancy Act has given raiyats rights which they did not possess before. The raiyats have got the following rights to improve the condition of their lands. The tenants without occupancy rights had formerly no right to make improvements. But now they will be entitled to sink wells and do other things for the purpose of irrigating their lands. If both the zemindar and tenant are willing to make improvements, the tenant will have the preference, and tenants without occupancy right will be able to ask the zemindar in writing to make improvements within a fixed period of time. If the zemindar fails to make improvement within that time, the tenant can himself make the improvement. In the new Act the raiyats have got some very reasonable rights. Government has not acted out of undue partiality to the raiyats. The zemindars were up to this time in the habit of exercising undue authority over their tenants without molestation. If they try to exercise such authority now they will be legally responsible.

The benefits of the Tenancy Act.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
July 11th, 1885.

61. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 11th July, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has not been able to discover any flaw in the conduct of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, but that he has blamed them nevertheless. The crime of the Commissioners is that they want to look to the interests of the rate-payers. If they did not do so they would be traitors. They are not traitors, and so they deserve thanks. But the ruler of Bengal has found fault with them. He desires that the Commissioners should look to the interests of the foreigners only. As long as Sir Rivers Thompson will remain here, Lord Ripon's self-government will remain only in name. The Lieutenant-Governor wants to make the Europeans happy by imposing heavy taxes on the people of Calcutta.

Sir Rivers Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

BANGABASI.
July 11th, 1885.

62. The *Bangabasi*, of the 11th July, has the following:—In our last issue we spoke only of those seven persons whose death by starvation Government has in a manner admitted, and along with that we made mention of the death of the wife of Keram Sheikh, and the daughter of Bhola Sheikh, that is, we spoke of the death of nine persons. This time we shall speak of certain others.

Famine in Khargram.

10. *Malu Sheikh*.—He had no relatives. He got fever last August. He recovered at the end of Kartic, when he had not the power of doing full work. He could have done light work. But light work was not procurable, so he began to beg. He could not get full meal with what he got by begging. Consequently he became gradually weak and lean. He died at night. He lay dead in his house and nobody knew it. When Malu was very weak, the mother of Abdu Sheikh, a neighbour, used to give him from time to time a small quantity of water or gruel, and a handful of cooked rice. On the day next to the night in which he died, Abdu's mother came to see how he was, and found he was lying dead. Abdu Sheikh, Babu Sheikh, Atar Sheikh and other neighbours said "we know Malu had had to starve from time to time. At times he could not get a glimpse of rice for three or four days together. He used to live on gruel, vegetable leaves, and arum."

11, 12. *Beer Fazal and his son*.—Beer Fazal's wife said:—Before my husband got fever he used to procure his meals. After he got fever he could not get his meals. Gradually he became very weak. I too had fever, consequently I could not find any means of relieving him. On the day he died, he groaned saying "give me some cooked rice, give me some cooked rice." He died at night. So saying the poor woman began to shed tears, bewailing that she was obliged to eat the same cooked rice. Abdul Aziz, Jatu Sheikh, Masdar Hossain, and other near neighbours too said that she was indeed in such a wretched condition as she described, and that the death of her husband and of her son from starvation were real facts.

13. *Champa Bewa*.—The house of Beer Fazal mentioned above is close to her house. Beer Fazal's wife said "her death too was like that of my husband and of my son. She too had fever at first; after recovery she could not get food and died." Abdul Aziz, Jatu, Masdar and others are her neighbours. They all said that they knew that Champa had died for not getting food after her recovery from fever. The Magistrate did not go to these houses, and made no enquiry about them.

14. *Mati Sheikh*.—Had fever first, then recovered from fever; could not do full work owing to weakness. Even half-work was not procurable. Consequently he had want of food, became gradually weak for want of food, and died. The writer saw his wife. He asked in the same way as the Magistrate, how was it that her husband had died while she was living? Golam Abbas said that Mati's wife was living simply because she had had no fever. Mati has died because he got no food when he was very weak. Matal, a neighbour, said that he knew Mati did not get rice, was very weak from fever, and then for want of food gradually became weaker and died. Golam Abbas another neighbour said:—"I knew Mati's condition very particularly. His wife too became very weak for want of food. She too does not get food every day. She too has often to live on vegetable leaves, arum, and so on."

15, 16, 17, 18, 19. *Keram Sheikh and his four children*.—The son of Keram's first wife is still living. He is about fourteen. He was asked the cause of his father's death. He said:—"Father got fever in Assin. He recovered in Kartic and died in Agrhayan. Brothers died a few days after father within a few days of each other. When father recovered he could not get work. Then he began to beg. On some days he used to get food; on others he did not. When he did not get food he starved. If we got anything we shared it with him. That would not suffice for any. Even now there is the same difficulty. Some day there is food, some day not. My brothers were in this condition." When Keram's first wife died, he married a widow. When she found that there was distress in the family for

want of food, she abandoned her husband and her children and fled away. When Keram was ill, the son he had by his first wife used to cook for him.

20, 21. *Mitu and Dofez.* Their neighbour Saju Miya said :—" Mitu and Dofez were both minors. They were about six. They too had fever first, but when they recovered, they did not get sufficient food. Consequently they became very weak, and at last died. I know they had no fever two months before their death." Niyazali Miya, another neighbour, too said the same thing.

22, 23, 24, 25. *Kader Sheik, his wife and two children* :—Kader's brother said :—" Kader had a disease, then he was in distress for food. Not getting food here he went to the house of his brother, where he died. Kader's wife had no one else to earn for her. When Kader went away his wife and children were in great distress. They had no means of livelihood. After that they had fever : then they died for want of food." Alumella, Masdar Hossein, Bhikhu Sheikh, and other neighbours said that they knew that Kader's wife and his children had died for want of food. The writer asked them why they did not give food when their neighbours died for want of food? They replied : "We are anxious for our own selves, how could we give them food? Our own families are dying for want of food."

26, 27, 28, 29. *Rasina Bibi, her two daughters, and Ajijan Sakida, and one grandson Sahabat* :—The house of Abdool Aziz Miya is close to the house of these. Abdool Aziz said : "They all got fever indeed, but they could not get food when they recovered from fever. They became gradually weak for want of food and died." Masdar Hossein, Gomani Sheikh, and other neighbours too said the same thing.

30. *Molaz Sheikh.*—He too had fever first. On recovery he could not get food. He got his meals at first by selling all he had. But when everything was sold up, he began to starve. Then he gradually became very weak and died. The said Masdar Hossain, Gomani Sheikh, and other men of the same quarter know his condition. They all said this.

31. *Manik.*—Manik's wife said that from about two months before the death of her husband, he began to half-starve. He gradually became very weak by starvation and by half starvation. When he was extremely weak he got fever. He remained in that condition for nine days and then died. The writer could not find even a handful of rice in his house by search. By seeing their oven it cannot be inferred that they have cooked anything within two days. Vegetable leaves, arum, tamarind seed, and pakur seed have become their chief support.

These are thirty-one. Many of them had fever. But is it to be inferred from that fact that they have all died of fever? The writer asks public officers to enquire whether they were in distress. If they were in distress after their recovery from fever, if they had become gradually weak and lean from want of food, and then have died, is their death to be attributed to fever or to starvation? Fever may be the indirect cause of their death, but not the direct cause. If there had been no scarcity at Khargram at all, or if there had been no probability of a scarcity, the matter would have been different. But when we are seeing distinctly in every official paper that the distress commenced at Khargram and the neighbourhood since the last Kartik, how can we admit that these men have died of fever? Be that as it may, there is no necessity for quarrelling over that. We will say only a few words.

Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate, has boastfully said :—"Nor is there any likelihood of any such deaths apparent there." Not only this, he spoke of the "immediate likelihood" in his telegram to the *Statesman*. From reading

that telegram it appeared to the writer that the Magistrate was under the impression that there was a distant likelihood of death from starvation. However, see how the facts stand. Four days after the telegram sent by Shyam Baboo, the Magistrate wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor from Khargram: "In one family, Michoo Korai, there is fear of death by starvation, because Michoo is a day-labourer and gets 6 pice a day, which is not sufficient to feed himself, his wife and two children, and his mother. His wife can work, but gets no work." The writer wants to know what arrangement has the Magistrate made to save lives in this family after making this statement. As far as the writer knows no arrangements were made for these men at first. Afterwards when a public anna-chhatra was opened at Khargram, they got some relief. But there is a very terrible news, and that is this. The mother of Michoo Korai has died of starvation. What has the Magistrate to say about her death now? Is there any doubt that she has died of starvation? To disease is the death of that woman to be attributed, apprehensions of whose death by starvation were formerly entertained? Will any such logical quibble be resorted to as to how a mother could die of starvation, whilst her son and daughter-in-law were living? When Michoo Korai's mother died, the chowkidar reported to the punchayet that she had died of starvation. The punchayet said, if this be written to the thana, will not that bring about any difficulty? The chowkidar agreeing, it was entered in the register of births and deaths that Michoo's mother had died of starvation. The keeper of the book in the thana, it is said, has done something with his own hand in reference to the entry. Be that as it may, should Government admit that even this one person has died of starvation, the writer will suffer all the rebukes of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

After the enquiry by the Magistrate, Hiyatan too has died of starvation. But the writer will not in this issue write another long article. He will gradually publish names of those who have died of starvation.

63. The *Bhārat Basī*, of the 11th July, says that the rule that none Examination for appointments under the Calcutta Municipality. who have not passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University will be appointed as clerks in the Municipal Office has been abolished, for with that rule in force jobbery was impossible. New rules have been framed for holding examinations for municipal clerkships. The writer takes exception to these rules on the following grounds:—

- 1st.—No standard of qualifications for admission into these examinations has been fixed.
- 2nd.—A fee of Rs. 5 will be levied from each candidate, and it will not be returned on any account.
- 3rd.—A list has been prepared of subjects in which the examinations are to be held. The course of studies for these examinations will be easier than that of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.
- 4th.—Those who will pass the examination will have to serve as apprentices, but no mention has been made of the initial pay of the appointments which they will be entitled to hold.
- 5th.—Six of the Commissioners will be appointed as examiners, but there are many Commissioners who have no idea of public examinations.

The writer does not understand the necessity for holding these examinations. Why examine those who have passed the University examinations? Is there any special training necessary for clerkships in the Municipal Office?

BHARAT BASI,
July 11th, 1885.

BHARAT BASI,
July 11th, 1885.

64. In noticing the displeasure expressed by the Government of India with the conduct of Messrs. Braggs and Hext, the same paper remarks that the mere expression of displeasure is of no use. No one from the sub-divisional officer to the Chief Commissioner could rely on the evidence in this case, for if had they believed in the witnesses, Messrs. Braggs and Hext would have been punished. It is of no moment whether the whip struck the murdered boy or the horse. But the fact is that he fell from the horse because Hext struck with the whip. Why was not the carriage stopped when the boy fell from the horse? Why was an attempt made to fly away? The Government of India, and the Chief Commissioner hold that the Europeans acted very cruelly by not coming to see the boy. The writer does not believe that they did so from anger. They wanted to conceal their offence, and with this motive they ran at a gallop from the place of occurrence. Mr. Hext deposed that he did not know whether the boy was run over, but the Government of India has not believed this. The culprits, however, have been discharged by the verdict of the jury mostly composed of their countrymen. Many have been so discharged of late and many will be in future. The Government may say that it is not responsible for these things, and that it is helpless if, in spite of laws and regulations, criminals receive no punishment.

It is necessary to find out the causes of these failures of justice. No civilians, not even Lieutenant-Governors, will be able to trace these causes. The public alone can enlighten Government on this subject. The writer traces these failures of justice to the following causes, and asks Government to remove them :—

- (1) Local Magistrates often remain under obligations to the European community of their district for various reasons.
- (2) The heads of the local police are also obliged to the local European community. When a charge of murder is preferred against an Englishman they make half-hearted enquiries, and the cases fall through. At times they try to scare away or to win over witnesses.
- (3) The jurors as a rule do not act with impartiality. They pronounce their countryman "not guilty," even though their guilt is proved.
- (4) The Judge generally shows a leaning toward the European accused. With the exception of Mr. Justice White and Mr. Justice Straight, no Judge has as yet done impartial justice to a European culprit in a murder case.

BHARAT BASI.

65. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson was thanked by a section of the Native Press on the supposition that he had given a favourable opinion on the question of the native volunteering movement. But the writer thinks that the thanks have been bestowed on a wrong person. Sir Rivers will never be able to give up his idea of doing mischief to the natives. He has not done anything during his administration calculated to do good to them. He is the King of the Anglo-Indians. It is impossible that he should properly carry on the work of administration. Any other Lieutenant-Governor would have resigned by this time. But Sir Rivers' love of money is very strong. That he took his pay during the period of his illness is only because he could not overcome his love of money. And though pronounced incapable by the public, he is still holding his Lieutenant-Governorship, because he is influenced by his love of money.

The writer learns from a contemporary that the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to the petition of 400 gentlemen on the subject of the

admission of natives into the volunteer corps is to the effect that the rules at present in force are quite enough, and that in consequence the formation of new volunteer corps for natives is not at all reasonable. Sir Rivers can on no account advise the admission of the natives of Eastern and Southern Bengal into volunteers corps, though their loyalty is praiseworthy. The decrepit and crooked-minded Lieutenant-Governor cannot help acknowledging the loyalty of these people, but he thinks that their loyalty is not of such a nature that they can be trusted with guns, gunpowder, and shots. He who has shown his hostility to the natives from the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation; he who can speak against the doctrines of his own religion at a public meeting and in the presence of the representative of his Sovereign; he, who with his eyes and ears closed, tries to show his spirit of humanity by attempting to save lives at this time of famine with an allowance of two pice per diem, cannot be expected to do more than this.

Next to the Lieutenant-Governor the Military Department is opposed to the formation of native volunteer corps. General Wilson and Colonel Chesney have been opposed to it from the very beginning. It is now plain what sort of opposition the Viceroy meets with in this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, General Wilson, Colonel Chesney, the *Pioneer*, and the *Englishman* do not allow the wishes of the Viceroy to have free scope. The Viceroy desires that respectable natives should be made volunteers, but his Anglo-Indian advisers are opposed to it. Lord Dufferin is in the same position with regard to the enrolment of natives as volunteers as Lord Ripon was with regard to the Ilbert Bill. Can any one divine the reason of the opposition of Anglo-Indians? They hesitate to speak out freely, but their motive can be inferred from their bearing. The number of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians in this country is estimated at two lakhs and a half. Of these there are only 12,000 volunteers. They see plainly that if natives are allowed to become volunteers, they will number from 50,000 to 60,000. The native volunteers will rise in the estimation of Government. The Eurasians and Anglo-Indians will lose the position they now hold. This is the reason why Anglo-Indians headed by Sir River Thompson stand against the formation of native volunteer corps.

66. The same paper says that no one can deny that there have been great changes as regards native newspapers. The papers have become very cheap, but the high rate of postage is a great drawback to their wide circulation. One pice is charged as postage for a newspaper worth two pice and there are papers worth one pice and even less. But all of them have to pay one pice as postage, and that in advance for three months. The subscribers of these cheap papers feel a serious inconvenience which can be removed only by reducing postage, or by increasing the weight which the same postage will carry. Lord Dufferin is a friend of native newspapers. The writer hopes that he will remove the inconvenience, above referred to, of the readers of cheap native papers.

BHARAT BASI,
July 11th, 1885.

67. The same paper says that newspapers are always in the habit of borrowing items of news from each other. But it has been proposed to put a stop to this practice by legislation. The new Copyright Bill which is shortly to become law contains a provision that one newspaper shall not be entitled to borrow items of news from another within 24 hours of their publication. People are under the impression that this provision has been introduced at the instance of the English Dailies. The paper which procures the news publishes it first of all. If others borrow from it afterwards it will be no loser. The borrowers if they acknowledge from what paper they have borrowed cannot with propriety be called thieves. It is of course very desirable that particular

BHARAT BASI.

items of news should be published in the country as soon as possible. Rumour has it that the provision aims a blow at the native newspapers. The writer does not believe in such rumours. A few English newspapers may be inspired by such a motive, but such motives have no influence with the legislators. The Viceroy has distinctly declared that he is a friend of the native press, and he is not likely to knowingly do any harm to it. The English newspapers may complain that others derive the benefit of using items of news procured by them at great expense. But the writer says that after the publication of a news it becomes public property, and any one can use it. The procurer is no loser by its becoming public property, while others are benefited by it.

BHARAT BASI,
July 11th, 1885.

68. The same paper thanks the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for appointing Baboo Gopal Lall Mitra, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, to officiate for the Chairman during his absence on leave. But the writer does not approve of the appointment of Baboo Umesh Chandra Dutt to help Baboo Gopal Lall on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Baboo Umesh Chandra may be a very able man, but the story of his retirement from the Vice-Chairmanship is still fresh in the minds of men.

BHARAT BASI.

69. The same paper hears that the Lieutenant-Governor will shortly come back to Calcutta. The writer hopes that he will not return to Darjeeling at a time when there is as now a strain on the finances of the country. If he is to come only for a few days it is better that he should not come at all.

Return of the Lieutenant-Governor to Calcutta.

BHARAT BASI.

70. The same paper is sorry to hear that famine is assuming gigantic proportions in Beerbhoom. The Associations which were granting relief with money obtained by subscriptions have nearly exhausted their means. Government is rather lukewarm in giving relief. If Government gives advances to cultivators at this time they can commence to till their grounds. If they cannot carry on cultivation, the scarcity will last for another year, and in that case it will be impossible to save them. The writer hopes that Sir Rivers will calmly consider these things.

Famine in Beerbhoom.

BHARAT BASI.

71. The same paper complains of the dilatory proceedings of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. Suits filed in 1884 have not yet been disposed of. The income of the Court can allow the appointment of another Judge with the necessary establishment.

The Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

BHARAT BASI.

72. The same paper says that if the Municipalities of Calcutta and the suburbs are amalgamated, the rate-payers of the suburbs will have to pay a tax of 6 per cent. more on their property, their present tax being only Re. 1-10 per cent. The object of Sir Rivers Thompson in amalgamating the two municipalities seems to be twofold,—

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

1st—To bring the Kidderpore Docks within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality ;

2nd—To take away by passing a new Act some of the liberties granted to the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality.

BHARAT BASI.

73. The same paper hears that the people of Sharisha in Diamond Harbour have complained to the Lieutenant-Governor that though they pay the road cess, their roads are in a very wretched condition. Roads in Bengal are

Roads at Sharisha in Diamond Harbour.

bad everywhere, and still Rs. 70,00,000 are realised for their improvement every year.

74. The same paper says that Lord Salisbury wants to strengthen the frontier defences of India and to make such arrangements outside India that the enemies may not come near it. The long and short of this policy is that a body of troops will have to be stationed at Kandahar. But the Amir will not allow this to be done. There is every likelihood of a war with Afghanistan. The writer informed the public last week that the purchase of draught horses had been resumed. The outlook is not favourable.

BHARAT-BASI,
July 16th, 1885.

75. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 12th July, refers to the reply given by the Secretary of State for India to the memorial of the natives of India on the subject of the Civil Service examination. The Secretary of State says that he is unable to accede to the prayer of the memorialists, and contents himself with expressing a hope that the mode of advancing natives of India to higher employment in the public service provided by Parliament in 1870 may be so used as to do full justice to their claims; and that the rules on the same subject under the Act of 1870 will be soon carefully considered by Government. The editor is extremely disappointed with this reply, and says that probably the doors of the native civil service will now be thrown open a little wider. But the people of India know what the native civil service is. Can a native civilian ever expect to become a District Magistrate? The people can well understand that all this is a hoax.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 12th, 1885.

76. A correspondent of the same paper complains that some Chamars are poisoning kine in the villages under the Fulpooker thana. Last year some of these men were arrested with poison in their hands and taken to the police, but the police officer discharged them. The writer hopes that the higher authorities will direct their attention to this subject.

DACCA PRAKASH.

77. Another correspondent of the same paper says that famine is raging fiercely at Haludghar in Pubna. The people are suffering greatly even in *Ashar*. No one knows what will become of them in *Sravan*. Some of them do not get even one meal a day.

DACCA PRAKASH.

78. The *Sádháraní*, of the 12th July, makes the following remarks regarding the Lieutenant-Governor:—"It was in an unlucky moment that the Lieutenant-Governor assumed the leadership in the agitation against the Ilbert Bill. From that day the reverence of the people for him has vanished. It does not appear to us that the people will ever trust him again. This is greatly to be regretted. If the feelings between the ruler and the people be such, the ruler cannot do anything good; nor can weak and worthless subjects like us do anything. Time is lost in useless agitation only. Such agitation will prevail in Bengal for some time. There is no hope of anything good being done so long as Sir Rivers Thompson is on the throne. The time of the Ilbert Bill agitation was a very evil time for natives. If the Lieutenant-Governor had not forsaken us at that time, but merely professed friendliness for us by a few words in our favour, his fate would not have become so miserable to-day. He not only joined the anti-native party, but laid aside even common regard for decency and assumed its leadership. Let him now suffer the consequences of that great sin.

SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1885.

The announcement made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the fact of his leadership in the Ilbert Bill agitation in his reply to the address of the Commissioners of the Chinsura Municipality, and his attempt to conceal that fact

SADHARANI.

the very next moment two years ago, and about this time of the year, before Hooghly, in the spacious cabin of the *Rhotas* and on the breast of the river Hooghly, now distinctly come to mind. He said that he was unable at that date to decide who began the quarrel about the Ilbert Bill: 'Whether you began it or I began it.' But the very next moment he substituted the following words: 'Whether the natives began it or Englishmen began it.' At that very moment we understood that our Lieutenant-Governor was the real root of the quarrel. From that day we have struck our foreheads and have many times said to ourselves: 'Unlucky as we are, we have been committed to the care of such a man.' The gushing of the reverence of natives for Lord Ripon brought many Englishmen to their senses, and enabled many to perceive their mistake. When the Lieutenant-Governor was going to the Viceregal palace before the arrival of Lord Ripon in Calcutta, he probably heard indistinct noise of hissing. After that, faint noise of hissing was heard in the City College also. It does not seem that all this has proved vain. Most probably the Lieutenant-Governor has found out his mistake. But what will that do now? Even if he is changed it does not appear that the great distrust of him in the minds of the people will soon change. Glass and hearts if once broken, cannot be re-united without melting. The heart of the people has been broken. Who will now melt the people's heart? The successive acts of the Lieutenant-Governor are going to widen the gulf. What a scandalous quarrel with the Municipal Commissioners took place last year! You are the Governor, you are the arbiter of the destinies of the people, and still you covertly attacked and quarrelled with unpaid servants! Your dignity was not preserved. The fame of Mr. Cotton and Mr. Harrison spread, and you were blamed everywhere. You are old and experienced, and have been long in this country. You understand the minds of the people. You are also known as a pious man and respected as a Christian among Christians. We are sorry for you only upon seeing such feeling in you in your advanced age, and upon seeing your miserable condition. What a fire have you kindled again in connection with the Suburban Municipality! When it has taken 20 years to decide upon a course, and when the opinion of everybody could be taken upon the subject by waiting for two months more, why did you not wait for two months? You are an intelligent man. You know you will have to try hard in order to recover your lost treasure. Should you not have, under these circumstances, made all things secure before undertaking such an important work? What more shall we say? We say again that we are sorry if for nobody else, for you, upon seeing such improper feeling in you in your old age and in your present position."

SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1885.

79. The same paper says that people say that the Lieutenant-Governor is not anxious for the health of Calcutta, but for that of the Europeans in it, nor for the health of the suburbs, but for that of their European residents. They say that he is now anxious for those for whom he was anxious at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The only change in him, according to the people, is that he is not so openly shewing his feelings as at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation. It is now well known that the Lieutenant-Governor proclaimed a war against the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta last year at the request of a few Englishmen. Under these circumstances the supposition that the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to promote the interests of Englishmen is not an unreasonable one. Many persons believe that the Lieutenant-Governor is very hostile to real self-government. Sir Rivers Thompson has grown old in the Civil Service, and is unable, owing to that reason, to free himself from civilian impressions. Self-government

The amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta.

has been introduced into every province but Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor appointed the Enquiry Commission merely with the object of narrowing the right of self-government passed by the Calcutta Municipality. There has also been laid at the root of self-government by the proposal for the amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta. Allowing the people the right of self-government consists in asking their opinion on every measure. The Lieutenant-Governor has shewn his hostility to self-government by not doing so. People say that the Lieutenant-Governor's anxiety for the health of the people is a mere profession. Did he pay any heed to the groans of the people for want of water? Has he taken any step to prevent the deaths of those hundreds of thousands of persons who are being carried off by malaria? The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious only for the health of Calcutta, which is the healthiest place in Bengal. Owing to all this people do not trust the Lieutenant-Governor any longer. Every one desires the improvement of the health of the suburbs—nay of the whole of Bengal. But what good will the desire of the people do? It is by no means probable that the people who cannot obtain sufficient food will be healthy. So long as the present extortion continues, the violence of fever and famine will continue to increase, specially when in a low country like Bengal the natural drainage of the land is being blocked by the construction of roads and embankments. The country will be ruined if this goes on. The improvement of sanitary arrangements depends upon expenditure. Where will the necessary money come from? The Anglo-Indians would not spend money. Consequently natives will have to bear the expenses of the sanitary arrangements for the benefit of the Anglo-Indians, whether in Calcutta or in the suburbs. Those who are opposing the amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta on the ground that in that event the rate-payers of Calcutta will have to pay for the sanitary arrangements for the suburbs are fools, and have yet to learn the alphabet of politics. They should know that the people exist merely to satisfy the governing race. It is the English Government's way of managing things that the money paid by the people of native quarters should be spent upon arrangements for the benefit of Englishmen living in Entally. None but a mad man should expect that what has been going on for a century will not happen again.

80. The same paper hoped that Lord Dufferin would develop those measures which were initiated by Lord Ripon. But Lord Dufferin seems to have remained indifferent up to this time to those measures.

Lord Dufferin and the development of Lord Ripon's measures.

Consequently natives should not sit silent. Self-government has not yet been introduced into Bengal. The sly Bengal Government, it seems, has succeeded in deluding the people by the conferring of some right of municipal self-government. The educated native youths are now busy with discussions about the improvement or deterioration of their respective municipalities. They have no time to attend to the establishment of union committees. Native Municipal Commissioners have possessed from the first freedom of action. The Bengal Government has not done any great service to the country by slightly increasing that power. The union committees are the real foundations of self-government. No sort is being made now for the establishment of those union committees. Natives are not also making efforts for the repeal of the Arms Act, which is greatly injuring both Government and the people. The addresses presented to Lord Dufferin upon his arrival in India surely referred to the measure of self-government and the Arms Act. Lord Dufferin has not probably yet been able to pay attention to those things. It has become necessary to remind him of them. It has also become necessary to inform the new Ministry of these grievances. An agitation is being carried on in

SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1885.

SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1885.

Madras regarding the violation of the rule forbidding the Supreme and Local Governments to appoint persons other than natives to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 200 without the sanction of the Secretary of State. Should not the people of Bengal join the people of Madras in this agitation?

81. The same paper says that the high handedness of oppressive Anglo-Indians is increasing. The evil consequences of the Jurisdiction Act have begun to be felt. English offenders are either being acquitted or most inadequately punished on the verdict of English jurors. As instances of oppressions by Englishmen, the writer mentions the murder of a native by Mr. Enge, whose guilt was clearly proved by evidence, Mr. Hext's and his companion's driving without the least scruple over a native lad in Assam, and the soldier Sullivan's stabbing a native constable in the Punjab. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas was not allowed to enter a first class carriage in the Bombay and Baroda Railway by an English military officer. The writer does not wish to enter into the question as to how the cases of the above English offenders have been tried. He only wishes to shew which way the wind blows. Is all this due to the encouragement of the Defence Association or to the Jurisdiction Bill? The trial of the above cases shews the danger which lies in the right of Englishmen to be tried by English jurors. Unless natives oppose such a state of things, there is no hope of safety. Who can be certain that what has happened in Assam will not happen in Bengal? How can it be also said that such cases are rare in Bengal? The natives should be up and doing, and procure all papers relating to cases against Englishmen. If appeals are made to the Viceroy on the strength of those papers, and if simultaneously agitations are carried on in England on such cases, much good may be done.

SADHARANI.

82. The same paper does not approve of the *Pioneer's* opinion that it should be distinctly laid down in law that cultivators shall not be imprisoned for debts, and that, as in the execution of decrees for debts, their cattle, their plough, and their seed-grains will not be sold, so they should not be dispossessed of a certain quantity of land. No distinctions should be made by law in any respect between cultivators and other ryots. But it would be well if the Judges were allowed the power of deciding what portion of a cultivator's land shall be sold for debts at their discretion.

SADHARANI.

83. The same paper says that it has already shown that the number of newspapers sent by post in the Bengali year 1291 exceeded the number sent by post the year before by 20 lakhs. There is probability of further increase in the number this year. If editors are enabled by the reduction of postage to reduce the subscription rates of their papers, the circulation of newspapers will be doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. Poor Indians, and specially poor Bengalis, are unable to take papers bearing high or even moderate subscription rates. Let Lord Dufferin immortalize his name and carry to perfection the policy of his predecessor by reducing by half the postage of not only newspapers weighing three tolahs or under, but of all newspapers. If he does so, he will soon see that what the village pathshalas of Sir George Campbell have not been able to do to spread education, this slight sacrifice of money will do, and he and future Governments will obtain the services of the leading newspapers as unpaid ministers.

SADHARANI.

84. The same paper says that merit is not rewarded under British rule. The Bengali poet, who writes under the assumed name of Ram Sarma, is a man of real genius. But he had to pass his whole life in a Government office as clerk, and had to retire early from the service on a small pension, owing to

his inability to please his English master. The English Government could not retain in its service such an able man as the Engineer, Baboo Khetter Nath Bhattacharjya. Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatterjea is an invaluable jewel of his country. He is a writer of real genius. Had he been born in England or America, honours would have been heaped upon him by the Government, and he would not have had to go to such an unhealthy place as a sub-division in the Jessore district. His health is breaking down under labour in the service of Government. He would have blessed Government if it had allowed him to work in the evening of his life in Calcutta. But the appreciator of merit, Sir Rivers Thompson, has transferred Baboo Bankim Chunder to an unhealthy place.

85. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Jagannathpore in Nuddea says that poor people are unable to find work, and are living upon arum and herbs, and are being attacked with fever owing to such food. But the number of deaths is exceedingly small. There is also great want of water in the village. The *khal* near it is still without water. Men belonging to the lower classes get drunk in the abkari shop in the village and commit great oppression in it. It is not in the power of anybody but Government to check these men. The villagers have asked for the help of the Magistrate.

Scarcity of water and oppression by drunkards in Jagannathpore.

86. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 31st July, complains that owing to there being an insufficient number of clerks in the office of the Comptroller-General of the Post Office, it has been ruled that men employed in that capacity in the office will have to work from 9-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.

Clerks in the office of the Comptroller-General of the Post Office.

87. Another correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statement made by a correspondent in the preceding issue of the paper to the effect that a Commissioner of the Rajpore Municipality immediately after his election tried to wrong a person for the purpose of widening a road before his house. It is true that the Commissioner tried to improve the road, but he had not the slightest intention of injuring anybody in order to gain that object. It is true that the adjacent drain has been somewhat deepened owing to the taking of mud out of it for the construction of the road. But this will not injure anybody. Had not the road in question been situated near the house of the Commissioner, no one would have heard anything of the matter.

The contradiction of a charge against a Commissioner of the Rajpore Municipality.

88. The same paper, referring to the Secretary of State's calling for returns of appointments during the last ten years to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 400, says that many strange things will now be revealed. The writer says that Government should, along with the required returns, furnish another describing the relationship of newly-appointed Englishmen with the authorities.

Appointments to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 400.

89. The same paper complains that the passengers in the southern branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have to suffer great inconvenience owing to their being crammed into the carriages for want of a sufficient number of these. It is greatly to be regretted that the Manager does not attend to the matter.

Overcrowding in the carriages of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

90. The same paper, referring to the opinion expressed by a correspondent that Government should allow the educated natives to use arms in recognition of the signal proofs of loyalty which are now being given by them, says that it does not agree with him. Natives require arms principally to

The Arms Act.

SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

prevent the ravages of wild beasts. It is the lower classes who are most molested by wild beasts. The annual administration reports show what a large number of men and domestic animals are killed by wild beasts. Will not the English nation incur odium for injustice if Government does not pity those helpless men? The Arms Act should be repealed.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1885.

91. The same paper says that while Russia is honouring its conquered subjects and are admitting them into her army, the English Government are

Confidence in natives necessary. refusing the voluntary offers of help by natives. A Government cannot be safe from danger if it does not trust the people. Confidence begets confidence. But it is very difficult to rule a people by pursuing a selfish policy.

SOM PRAKASH.

92. The same paper says that the statement of Lord Randolph Churchill, that Indians are perfectly happy, has made the writer uneasy. The fact that the Secretary of State is overlooking the extinction of the people of Bengal owing to starvation has alarmed the writer.

Lord Randolph Churchill's statement about the happiness of Indians.

SOM PRAKASH.

93. The same paper has learnt from a reliable source that the *Surabhi's* statements about the Lieutenant-Governor's opposition to the enrolment of natives as volunteers are perfectly unfounded, and blames that paper for making such unfounded statements regarding the Lieutenant-Governor.

The *Surabhi's* statements about the Lieutenant-Governor's opposition to the enrolment of natives as volunteers.

SOM PRAKASH.

94. The same paper says that both under the Liberals and the Conservatives the grievances of India have remained unredressed. There is no one to tell the masters that if the grievances of the slaves are removed the masters are benefited, and earn glory. When the grievances of Indians have been at any time in some measure removed, such removal has been due to the generous feelings of individual administrators. Lord Ripon tried to introduce some measures for the benefit of Indians, and this evoked enthusiastic loyalty from them. Lord Ripon understood that the stability of a Government depends upon the loyalty of the people. It is gratifying to observe that Lord Dufferin supports his predecessor's opinion. He has become popular by supporting the proposal for the enrolment of natives as volunteers.

The grievances of Indians.

SOM PRAKASH.

95. The Ranaghat correspondent of the same paper says that the Chairman of the Ranaghat Municipality is inspecting the roads which are in a bad condition, and the unhealthy places mentioned before by him. He also says that when the rainy season advances a little further rice will sell at famine prices. The sufferings of the poor have become very great. The stores of grains with the mahajans who had been hitherto enabling poor people to live by loans of grains are exhausted. During the months of Ashar, Shraban, Bhadra and half of Assin, during which time there is continual rainfall, the labourers cannot find work. Consequently during those months the sufferings of the poor of that part of the country will be very great. The correspondent entreats Government not to consider him as one fond of creating sensations, but to believe in him and adopt precautions. Many poor persons of that part may earn their bread for four or five months if the construction of the Bhagawangolah Railway is taken up.

Inspection of roads in the Ranaghat Municipality by the Chairman, and the distress in that place.

SAMAYA,
July 13th, 1885.

96. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 13th July, says that Kanria is a large village inhabited by men of all the higher castes. There is no village so important under the jurisdiction of the post office of Batikamari. The writer thinks that a postman should be appointed for the postal service of the village.

Want of a post office at Kanria in Furreedpore.

SAMAYA
July 13th, 1885.

97. Another correspondent of the same paper writes to say that the complaint recently made in its columns by a writer against the management of

The post office of Culna.

the Culna post office is without any foundation. It is not true that people resort to that post office to receive their letters, inasmuch as these are not delivered at their houses; the reason why they go there being that they love to have a talk with the post master. If the writer was told to leave the office, he must himself have to thank for it, for he had entered a room into which the public are not admitted.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 13th, 1885.

98. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 13th July, says that it always hears Anglo-Indian officials and traders say that the happiness of Indians will know no bounds if the country is covered with a network of railways and canals. It is natural that the English traders who have come to India for the sake of money should say so. The more roads, canals, bridges, &c., are made, the more money they will earn. But there is no reason for the above cry on the part of Anglo-Indian officials. The writer believes that the officers of the Public Works Department are all honest men, and they have no desire of wasting the money of India. But owing to wrong judgment they in most cases injure the country without any evil intention. They think that the construction of bridges and canals is the only means of improving the condition of the people. They are all anxious for expenditure on public works, but they do not consider whether such expenses can be defrayed out of the income of Government. Though the expenditure on public works is now so great that it is calculated to make the Indian Government bankrupt, the authorities of the Public Works Department are not satisfied with the present scale of expenditure. These men seem to think that the whole revenue should be spent upon public works. They have not the power to understand that an empire cannot be maintained by the construction of public works alone.

99. The same paper says that English administration in India is not to be compared with English administration in Canada, Cape Colony, Australia or New Zealand. In every possession of England, except India, there is some form or other of representative Government, and the people have control over the finances. But in India the old Nababi and Badshahi system of Government still remains. Here the authority of the officials is supreme. India bears the same relation to England as the English Colonies. Such diversity of government in the possessions under the same Government is very painful to the people of the less favoured possessions. When Indians see that France is conferring upon her Indian subjects the privileges which are enjoyed by Frenchmen, then their sorrow becomes greater. It is very painful for Indians to hear England blamed for not conferring upon her Indian subjects the privileges which France is conferring upon hers, and for not doing that in India which she has done in every other possession under her. The people of Ceylon, which is so near India, are far happier than Indians. The happiness of the people of Ceylon has been thus described by the Ceylon correspondent of the *Bombay Times*:—"Here Englishmen are not proud. The salaries of the Civil Service are not fixed on a princely scale. No one under the Governor can obtain a salary of even Rs. 2,000. Natives have equal claims with Englishmen to all posts. The Singalese, the Tamils, the Eurasians, and Englishmen have all equal claims to all posts. Had the Anglo-Indians looked at Ceylon during the Ilbert Bill agitation, they would have found native Magistrates freely exercising jurisdiction over Englishmen there." Thus, the Editor says, though the people of Ceylon and India are descended from common ancestors,

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

India and Ceylon and other Colonies.

yet the former are far happier than the latter owing to the superiority of their form of Government. So long as the Badshahi and Nababi system of Government continues in India, the Anglo-Indians will continue to oppress, and Indians will remain their slaves.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 13th, 1885.

100. The same paper, referring to the Government of India's resolution on the Hext case, says that the tea-planters care very little whether the Assam Govern-

ment is displeased or the Government of India is sorry. They will never be brought to their senses by gentle words. Lord Ripon understood that the administration of Assam had become difficult on account of the tea-planters. Lord Dufferin too has understood this. Will no remedy still be provided for saving Indians from the hands of heartless Anglo-Indians?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

101. The same paper, referring to an English military officer's preventing Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to get into the carriage in which he and his wife were, says that natives are oppressed by Anglo-Indians in every Indian Railway. An English military Surgeon insulted a respectable Nabob at the Patna station. Lord Ripon enquired into the matter. But enquiry and gentle instruction will do nothing. Oppressive Anglo-Indians will not come to their senses unless adequately punished.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

102. The same paper refers to the Lieutenant-Governor's remark that he hopes that it will not be necessary to enforce any old or introduce any new Act to make the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality give effect to the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission, and says that it will be very sorry if the Commissioners sacrifice their freedom owing to the fear of compulsory legislation. Government, which now threatens in this manner owing to its power of legislating at its own will, will not be able to threaten in this manner ten years hence. Gradually the power of Government will decrease, and that of the people will increase. The people of India, like the people of every other country, will have in time some share in legislation. Anglo-Indians are indignant, because the Commissioners have not fixed the house-tax at 10 per cent., and because Anglo-Indians are indignant, Government also is indignant. The writer is aware that the Lieutenant-Governor will not rest contented with mere threats of legislation. He has obtained the support of the Viceroy. No one cares anything for the money of the rate-payers. The Anglo-Indians will not be satisfied unless they can convert Calcutta into a paradise in a day. It is perfectly immaterial to Anglo-Indians, none of whom possesses lands or houses in this country, whether the house-tax is increased. But let the tax upon trade and carriages and horses be increased, and a clamour will be raised by Anglo-Indians. A clamour was raised by Anglo-Indians when it was proposed to levy octroi duties, and Government had to act according to the opinion of the Trades' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. Poor people only have to suffer. The main principle of English administration is to protect the interests of the Anglo-Indians. The Lieutenant-Governor has said that he is displeased with the Commissioners, because they have not fixed the house-tax at 10 per cent. when so many sanitary arrangements remain to be made. The writer has heard from a reliable source that the Commissioners have decided to fix the house-tax at 10 per cent., owing to the apprehension lest the system of self-government should be abolished. If the Commissioners act according to the directions of the Lieutenant-Governor and his officials, they will be guilty of treacherous conduct towards the rate-payers. They should remember that such traitors will not be re-elected by the rate-payers. The writer advises the Commissioners to hold meetings to devise means for protecting

their rights. The Commissioners need not be alarmed. The people will not care anything if the present shadow of self-government is abolished. It is perfectly immaterial to him who has his bed on the floor of the ocean, whether the tattered awning over his head is removed, and he is thus wetted with dew. If Government adopts extreme measures there will be an opportunity of blaming it unreservedly. In that event Government will lose and natives will gain. The more the Government is humbled before the people the better for the latter.

103. The same paper does not agree with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Municipal Commissioners in thinking that abundance of good milk will be obtained

Selling of calves and good milk.

if the gowalas and the landholders in whose lands they live are compelled by law to clean their quarters. So long as the purchase of calves by butchers is not prevented, good milk will not be obtained. The milk of a calfless cow is worse than the milk of a diseased cow.

104. The same paper says that the Calcutta Municipality will, according to the directions of the Lieutenant-Governor, build free latrines for the poor.

Free latrines.

But there can be no doubt that many who are not poor will evade the night-soil tax by using those latrines. How will the admission of such men be prevented? If a selection of men is to be made, injustice may be done. If, on the other hand, everybody is admitted into those latrines, half the number of the inhabitants of Calcutta will evade the payment of the night-soil tax by resorting to them.

105. The same paper recommends that a Municipal Health Officer should be kept as at present in Calcutta.

An Assistant Municipal Health Officer.

There is no objection to his doing other duties. His duty will only consist in giving opinion on important matters. But his salary should be reduced, and the post of an Assistant Health Officer should be created, and a competent Bengali doctor should be appointed to that post.

106. The same paper says that the Enquiry Commission has recommended that the 60 or 70 bad tanks in Calcutta, which had not yet been filled up,

Filling up of bad tanks in Calcutta.

should be speedily filled up. But knowing that the filling up of all these tanks without increased water-supply will cause great sufferings, the Commissioners have not begun to fill up all those tanks at once. This has displeased the Lieutenant-Governor. What does the Lieutenant-Governor know of scarcity of water? In many parts of Calcutta, inhabited mostly by poor people, water-pipes have not yet been laid. Because the Commissioners know the sufferings of Bengalis they have not filled up the tanks at once. The Lieutenant-Governor wants to convert the town into a paradise in a day.

107. The same paper says that the *Bangabási* has overwhelmed the officials with proofs about the fact that the deaths in Khargram were due to starvation.

The deaths from starvation in Khargram.

The writer believes that starvation was the principal cause of those deaths. The people also believe so. The devoted Christian, Sir Rivers Thompson, also will have probably no longer any doubts about that. Let Sir Rivers Thompson discharge his duties having due regard to virtue and the glory of the British Government.

108. The same paper is glad that the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Gosaindas Dutta, did his best to save the

Baboo Gosaindas Dutta.

people on the occasion of the late fire in Kissengunge. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed satisfaction at his conduct. The more the number of such officers increases the better for the country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
July 13th, 1885.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA
July 13th, 1885.

109. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th July, remarks in reference to the displeasure expressed by the Viceroy at the cruel conduct of Messrs. Hext and Braggs of Golaghat towards the deceased Mahomedan lad, that if His Excellency watches the doings of official and non-official Europeans in this country in the manner in which he has watched this Golaghat case, it is probable that his feeling of pity will soon become blunted at the sight of the cruelties which are perpetrated by not a few among them. What was done at Golaghat by Messrs. Hext and Braggs had been even surpassed in cruelty by the assault committed some time previously on a coolie by a European Engineer of Dacca. Rozen's case in Mymensingh, Sgardelli's case in Hooghly, the Webb and Francis cases in Assam, the death of Kumar Kumedeswar of Assam, the cruelties in the Presidency Jail, Baboo Bishenlal's case, and the cases noticed in the last issue of this paper, will all show Lord Dufferin how, on many occasions, the officials deliberately cause mortification to natives. His Excellency has expressed his displeasure at the cruel conduct of Messrs. Hext and Braggs, and probably thinks that this will make them ashamed of themselves, and will further have the effect of deterring such cruel men as there may be among Anglo-Indians from similar acts. But unfortunately most Englishmen who live in this country are not only not ashamed of such cruel conduct towards natives, but positively take a delight in it. It cannot of course be said whether or not they are naturally heartless and unkind; but, as a matter of fact, they take a delight in thus cruelly treating natives. The causes of this are to be found, first, in their natural hatred of, and hostility towards natives, and, secondly, in their immunity from punishment either by the State or by society when committing cruelties on natives. When tried in the courts, European offenders are respectfully received by the presiding Judges. In the Golaghat case, Messrs. Hext and Braggs were being tried on a charge of murder, and yet the Judge respectfully allowed them seats in the court. By reproving them the Viceroy has endeavoured to make cruel and heartless men of their type ashamed of themselves. Would to God, His Excellency's efforts in this behalf could be successful! If Anglo-Indians had behaved cruelly towards the people of this country under the influence of pride, anger or selfish desires, there would have been some likelihood of the abatement of the mischief; but the fact is that many of them behave cruelly towards the natives of this country simply for the purpose of gratifying their low appetites. If Lord Dufferin can remove this cruel feeling from the hearts of Anglo-Indians, he will not only have conferred a great benefit upon the people of this country, but also upon the British Empire and Anglo-Indians themselves.

The Hext case.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

110. The same paper comments in some detail upon the evidence against Messrs. Hext and Braggs. [See

The Hext case.

paragraph 81 of the Report for the 13th June 1885.] We give below the editor's concluding observations:—According to the Sessions Judge and the Chief Commissioner of Assam the evidence against the defendant Europeans was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. The authorities should do one thing, namely, that they should declare on what evidence they will punish Europeans. For if this were known, natives would understand what evidence would be required to secure that object.

People generally see that European offenders are acquitted after trial, in spite of evidence even stronger than that on which native offenders are punished. This leads people to lose their respect for British rule and the administration of justice by European Judges. This evil may be prevented if Government adopts the suggestion made above.

111. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor himself admits that in some places there has not been more than a four-anna crop. The Famine Commission

Government and the famine.

has declared that where such is the case there great distress prevails, while doctors say that scarcity of food brings on disease, and disease leads to death. All these conditions exist in Khargram, and Government is thus constrained to admit the existence of distress in that locality. Certain recent deaths in that place are attributed by the *Bangabási* to starvation, and by the Lieutenant-Governor to fever. But, as explained above, fever in such cases is closely connected with want of food, and so the statement of the *Bangabási* still holds true.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1885.

112. The same paper says that it is strange that while agriculture has made great improvement, and internal trade has expanded in this country, thus leading

Recurrence of famines.

to the improvement of the condition of the lower classes of the people, famines now recur more frequently than formerly. There has been increase of wealth, but the habits of the people continue to be as simple, inexpensive, and temperate as ever. And yet they suffer for want of food. The cause of this state of things lies in the excessive taxation of the people and costliness of litigation. The famine tax was imposed for the purpose of famine relief. But the proceeds were expended on the Afghan War. The existence of this tax has disinclined people to come to the aid of the famine-stricken; nevertheless the *Bangabási* has done much for the sufferers. But like the *Statesman*, in connection with the subject of cruelties in the jails, the *Bangabási* has incurred the displeasure of Sir Rivers Thompson for its writings on the subject of the distress. Had Sir Rivers really sought the good of the people, he would have thanked and not reproved those two journals.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

113. The *Dainik*, of the 13th July, says that in his Resolution on the Report of the Enquiry Commission under section 28, the Lieutenant-Governor has attempted

Sir Rivers Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

to preserve his dignity before the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality by showing off his power as Lieutenant-Governor. But the people know that he has been defeated before them; that the rate-payers have confidence in their elected Commissioners, and that it has been proved that the power of public opinion is superior to that of the Governor. His Honor has begun by complimenting the Commissioners. His Honor has not yet been able to find out his error. He has not been able to control his temper on seeing that the Commissioners have pronounced many of the suggestions of the Commission as illegal. He trusts that the good sense and voluntary action of the Commissioners, will relieve him of the *ungrateful duty of having recourse to compulsory measures either under the existing law, or in the course of the legislation which it is his intention to undertake.*

DAINIK,
July 13th, 1885.

It is only in India that a Governor can boast in this way, because here the power of legislation belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor and his friends. But in any other country it would have been impossible to retain his Lieutenant-Governorship after giving expression to such boastful sentiments. Such conduct would have been impossible in any country in which the power of legislation belonged to Parliament, or to some other representative assembly. The writer therefore says that the country will never be able to prosper until the Legislative Councils in this country are constituted upon a representative basis.

The only offence of the Commissioners is that they stood against the proposed increase of taxation on house property from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per

cent. The proposal came from Europeans, who have no house property whatever.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 13th, 1885.

114. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 13th July, is glad to find that Sir Rivers Thompson, who considered the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality as worthless and negligent in improving the sanitary condition of the town, now admits that they have made many permanent improvements. But he has at the same time remarked that much improvement remains yet to be made. But the Commissioners have no funds for these improvements. Sir Rivers Thompson is displeased with the Commissioners, because they did not raise the house-rates to 10 per cent. and carry out measures of sanitary improvements with the extra proceeds of the tax. But the question now is if Sir Rivers is of opinion that much improvement remains yet to be made in Calcutta, why does he attempt to impose upon it the burden of making improvements in the suburbs, which are in a very insanitary condition?

DAINIK,
July 14th, 1885.

115. The *Dainik*, of the 14th July, is sorry to hear that the old Rani of Burdwan has applied to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the dismissal of the present Managers, Mr. Miller and Lala Banvihari Kapur, who, though old favourites of Maharajah Mahatab Chandra, are not popular at the Rajbari. The writer hopes that His Honor will make proper arrangements for the conduct of business of this ancient noble family.

SURABHI,
July 14th, 1885.

116. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th July, says that it is a very happy thing if the *Home News's* statement to the effect that Lord Randolph Churchill holds many views in common with Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin is true. But the writer has found no proof of this up to this time.

SURABHI.

117. The same paper says that it is very gratifying to observe that oppressions by Anglo-Indians are gradually drawing the notice of Government. Lord Ripon passed a noble resolution on the Webb case. Lord Dufferin too has passed a resolution on the Hext case, condemning the inhuman conduct of Mr. Hext, and his companion, who did not stop to see the fate of the boy over whom they had driven. If Government expresses dissatisfaction at the oppression of Anglo-Indians in this manner it may somewhat diminish.

SURABHI.

118. The same paper referring to the *Statesman's* statement to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed no such views as are ascribed to him by it says that it would have been most happy if it had been proved that the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of the enrolment of natives as volunteers. But that has not been proved. What the editor wrote he wrote after careful enquiries. It may be that there may be one or two mistakes in his statements upon the subject, but the editor repeats that the Lieutenant-Governor is not friendly to the volunteering movement of natives. Referring to the statement of the *Som Prakāsh* that it has heard from a reliable source that the *Surabhi's* statements about the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks about the enrolment of natives are unfounded, the editor says that he will accept the *Som Prakāsh's* words as true, if it can prove the *Surabhi's* statements to be false with the assistance of a report of the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks from the reliable source. Does the *Som Prakāsh* consider the *Surabhi's* statement about two other high officials' opposition to the enrolment of natives as volunteers also to be false? When the facts of the case become revealed, then only will people know what statement was true and what

false. It is now the purpose of Government to prevent a widespread agitation by Indians for enrolment as volunteers.

An agitation for enrolment of natives as volunteers.

119. The same paper says that it has stated that the Lieutenant-Governor has laid the axe at the root of the volunteering movement of natives. Many persons have become uneasy at that statement. Many again are contradicting that statement. The writer would have been glad if it could have believed that its statements regarding the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct in the matter were false. But the fresh information which is receiving will not allow him to believe so. Let those who desire to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor and the officials are in favour of the enrolment of natives as volunteers believe so. But there is reason for great uneasiness on the part of those who see signs of evil. The time has arrived for setting on foot a vigorous agitation for the enrolment of natives as volunteers. The Viceroy and his Council have not yet passed a final decision upon the subject. Every Indian should see that the fate of the present movement does not become as sad as that of the Ilbert Bill for want of proper agitation.

SURABHI,
July 14th, 1885.

120. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 11th July, after noticing the provision made in the new Copyright Bill about borrowing telegrams, remarks that there is no harm in borrowing telegrams. If a telegram is borrowed by a Bengali paper from an English paper, the English paper will be no loser, for no reader of the Bengali paper will buy the English paper for that telegram. There is no such law even in Great Britain, where lakhs are spent in procuring telegrams. Then why should it be introduced into India?

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 14th, 1885.

121. The *Dainik*, of the 15th July, says that Lord Ripon used to trust the newspapers, and they loved and trusted him. Lord Dufferin has not been able to follow the example of Lord Ripon in this respect. He has warned local Governments in the matter of the distribution of intelligence. The *Englishman* is the organ of the Government of Bengal. The *Pioneer* is the organ of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and also of the Government of India. They receive favours from their respective Governments to a very great extent. The *Pioneer* is very glad that the new order has been passed. No one will get any news from Government, but it will get all. It is greatly annoyed at the protests made against the order. But the *Pioneer* will not be successful. No one has a right to have a monopoly of news.

DAINIK,
July 15th, 1885.

122. The same paper says that if one newspaper borrows with acknowledgments a telegram procured by another newspaper there is no harm. To put restrictions on the practice of borrowing telegrams would be showing undue favour to one section of the press. And Mr. Ilbert is going to show such undue favour.

DAINIK.

123. The same paper says that for the want of a sufficient number of third class carriages in the Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway, passengers are often compelled to perform their journey in goods wagons. The writer thinks that lower rates of fare should be taken from those who are compelled to travel in this manner, and that arrangements should be made to protect them from the rains.

DAINIK.

124. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 4th July, describes the losses in houses, furniture, crops &c., caused to the people of Cuttack and Pooree by high floods in the Mahanudy and Kathajodi rivers. The flood being unusually high, a large

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,
July 4th, 1885.

Floods in the Mahanadi and the Kathajodi.

Mahanudy and Kathajodi rivers.

SEBAKA,
July 1st, 1885.

number of bunds in the Pooree Division gave way, which resulted in the destruction of standing crops in about 30 or 40 villages. The *Sebaka* has the following lines on the same subject :—

“The presence of the above rivers on both the sides of the Cuttack town lends it a picturesque appearance. It is always pleasant to drive on the banks of those rivers and enjoy the morning and evening breeze. The scenery is much more beautiful during the rainy season. Information regarding the total amount of mischief thus committed by the floods has not reached us ; still we have been able to gather something regarding several breaks in the embankments in the Puri line. Insecurity of life and property had induced Nripa Kesari and Markata Kesari to found and maintain the town of Cuttack in the 10th century ; but the English, after they occupied Orissa, should have thought more seriously of the insular position of Cuttack before establishing their divisional head-quarters in that station. If we are not mistaken, Captain Harris, one of the most intelligent Engineers that ever came to Cuttack, had advised Government to give up Cuttack and remove the head-quarter station to Chowdwar on the other side of the river. One of his suggestions was to divert the course of the Mahanuddy at Dalijoda by excavating a canal in connection with the river in the direction of the Puri district. Our impression is that that we may rise early on some morning only to see the whole town washed off by the rapid torrents of the Kathajodi. Consider the large amount of expenditure incurred every year in repairing and improving the long and massive stone rivetment that protects the town of Cuttack from inundation, and say if we can, in the long run, turn out victorious in our unequal struggle with the material forces of nature.”

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 1th, 1885.

125. Both of the above papers point out that through the neglect of the officers in charge of the ferry ghâts at Cuttack a large number of passengers on

both the sides of the Mahanuddy and the Kathajodi were put to great inconvenience.

UTKAL DARPAK,
June 30th, 1885.

126. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 30th June, seems to be greatly dissatisfied at the conduct of the Balasore Municipality, which has neglected two or more

important roads in the Balasore town. This has put a large number of rate-payers to great inconvenience.

UTKAL DARPAK.

127. The same paper continues its article on the “Reduction of expenditure,” and points out that the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners in British India should be considerably reduced.

SEBAKA,
July 1st, 1885.

128. The *Sebaka*, of the 1st July, writes the following under the head “Testimonials and Addresses” :—

“We are living in a stiff, though civilized, age. The Government of Madras having represented that the

existing orders on the subject of the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of Government are not altogether clear and precise, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to lay down a certain number of rules in supersession of all previous orders on the subject. Though the rules do not apply to the receipt of addresses by the head of any Government or Administration, their practical application will, we believe, wound the feelings of natives. Most of the covenanted civilians and higher officers of other departments of service are foreigners and have no permanent interest in the district in which they serve. Say, some one of them serves for five years the people of a particular district and then retires from the same after satisfactorily discharging his duties, the people then come forward to greet him as

their benefactor, and their gratitude knows no bounds, simply because they will not see their benefactor any more. This sentiment leads to a regular shower of testimonials, addresses, and parting dinners. The state of things remaining thus, a heartless Government comes forward with its rules and resolutions to choke the display of loyal feelings on the part of the people. At least, we have been led to think so of the new rules framed on the subject. How much more trying and tormenting must it be to the retiring officer who is prohibited from acknowledging the tokens of gratitude offered by the people whom he served so long. We do not know what led the Government of Madras to procure such an unnecessary set of rules from the Supreme Government; but the very nature of it makes us sigh for those golden days when Agricola, the model Roman Governor, and his people passed their time in the enjoyment of the blessings of sweet relation."

129. Regarding the new rules for admission into the Bengal Pilot Service, the same paper points out that Government should have so extended the rules as to admit those of the Mahomedan youths in Bengal, that are willing to do so, into that service. It points out that the Hindus may have scruples to lead a seafaring life, but there is a large number of Mahomedans who will be only too glad to join the new service as at present constituted.

SEBAKA,
July 1st, 1885.

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BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th July 1885.

